

SCO

You look with such contempt on pain,
That languishing you conquer more:
So lightnings which in storms appear,
Scorch more than when the skies are clear.
The same beams that shine, scorch too.
I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that scorches me to death.
He from whom the nations should receive
Justice and freedom, lies himself a slave;
Tortur'd by cruel change of wild desires,
Lash'd by mad rage, and scorch'd by brutal fires.
To SCORCH. *v. n.* To be burnt superficially; to be dried up.
To see the chariot of the sun
So near the scorching country run.
The love was made in Autumn, and the hunting followed
properly, when the heats of that scorching country were de-
clining.
Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings,
to prevent the roots from scorching, and to receive the moisture
that falls.
SCORCHING Fennel. *n. f.* A plant.
SCORDIUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] An herb.
SCORE. *n. f.* [from *skora*, Islandic, a mark, cut, or notch.]
1. A notch of long incision.
Our forefathers had no other books, but the score and the
tally: thou hast caused printing to be used. *Shaksp. Henry VI.*
2. A line drawn.
3. An account, which, when writing was less common, was
kept by marks on tallies, or by lines of chalk.
He's worth no more:
They say he parted well, and paid his score. *Shaksp. Macb.*
Does not the air feed the flame? And does not the flame
warm and enlighten the air? Does not the earth quit scores
with all the elements, in the fruits that issue from it. *South.*
4. Account kept of something past.
Universal deluges have swept all away, except two or three
persons who begun the world again upon a new score. *Tillotson.*
5. Debt imputed.
That thou do'st love her, strikes some scores away
From the great compt. *Shaksp. All's well that ends well.*
He can win widows and pay scores,
Out-flatter favourites, or out-lie either
Jovius or Surlus, or both together. *Denne.*
6. Reason; motive.
The knight, upon the fore-nam'd score,
In quest of Sidrophel advancing,
Was now in prospect of the mansion.
He had been prentice to a brewer,
But left the trade, as many more
Have lately done on the same score. *Hudibras.*
A lion, that had got a politick fit of sickness, wrote the fox
word how glad he should be of his company, upon the score of
ancient friendship.
If your terms are moderate, we'll never break off upon that
score. *Callier on Pride.*
7. Sake; account; reason referred to some one.
You act your kindness on Cydaria's score. *Dryden.*
Kings in Greece were depoted by their people upon the
score of their arbitrary proceedings. *Swift.*
8. Twenty. I suppose, because twenty, being a round number,
was distinguished on tallies by a long score.
How many score of miles may we well ride
'Twixt hour and hour? *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*
The fewer still you name, you wound the more;
Bond is but one; but Harpax is a score. *Pope.*
For some scores of lines there is a perfect absence of that
spirit of poetry. *Watts.*
9. A song in SCORE. The words with the musical notes of a
song annexed.
To SCORE. *v. a.*
1. To set down as a debt.
Madam, I know when
Instead of five you scor'd me ten. *Swift.*
2. To impute; to charge.
Your follies and debauches change
With such a whirl, the poets of your age
Are tir'd, and cannot score 'em on the stage;
Unless each vice in short-hand they indite,
Ev'n as notched prentices whole sermons write. *Dryden.*
3. To mark by a line.
Hast thou appointed where the moon should rise,
And with her purple light adorn the skies?
Scor'd out the bounded sun's oblique ways,
That he on all might spread his equal rays? *Sandy.*
SCORIA. *n. f.* [Latin.] Dross; recrement.
The scoria, or vitrified part, which most metals, when
heated or melted, do continually protrude to the surface, and
which, by covering the metals in form of a thin glassy skin,
causes these colours, is much denser than water. *Newt. Opt.*
SCORIOUS. *adj.* [from *scoria*, Lat.] Drossy; recrementitious.
By the fire they emit many drossy and scorious parts. *Brown.*

SCO

To SCORN. *v. a.* [*schern*, Dutch; *escerner*, French.] To
despise; to slight; to revile; to vilify; to contemn.
My friends scorn me; but mine eye poureth out tears unto
God. *Job xvi. 22.*
To SCORN. *v. n.* To scoff.
He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black;
And now, I am remember'd, scorn'd at me. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Our soul is filled with the scorn of those that are at ease,
and with the contempt of the proud. *Pf. cxxiii. 4.*
I've seen the morning's lovely ray
Hover o'er the new-born day,
With rosy wings so richly bright,
As if he scorn'd to think of night.
Fame, that delights around the world to stray,
Scorns not to take our Argos in her way. *Pope's Statius.*
SCORN. *n. f.* [*scorne*, old Fr. from the verb.] Contempt; scoff;
slight; act of contumely.
If he do fully prove himself the honest shepherd Menelaus
his brother and heir, I know no reason why you should think
scorn of him. *Shaksp. Troil.*
Unto thee will I cry, O Lord: think no scorn of me, lest if
thou make as tho' thou hearest not, I become like them that
go down into the pit. *Pf. xxviii. 1.*
We were better parch in Africk's sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes. *Shaksp. Lear.*
Why should you think that I should woo in scorn?
Scorn and derision never come in tears. *Shaksp. Troil.*
If we draw her not unto us, she will laugh us to scorn. *Id.*
Diogenes was asked in scorn, what was the matter that philo-
sophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers?
He answered, because the one knew what they wanted, the
others did not.
Whoever hath any thing in his person that induces con-
tempt, hath also a perpetual spur to rescue himself from scorn:
therefore all deformed persons are bold, as being on their own
defence as exposed to scorn. *Bacon.*
Every frown and bitter scorn,
But fann'd the fuel that too fast did burn. *Dryden.*
Is it not a most horrid ingratitude, thus to make a scorn of
him that made us? *Tillotson.*
Numidia's grown a scorn among the nations
For breach of publick vows. *Adams's Cato.*
SCORNER. *n. f.* [from *scorn*.]
1. Contemner; despiser.
They are very active, vigilant in their enterprises, present
in perils, and great scorers of death. *Spenser on Ireland.*
2. Scoffer; ridiculer.
The scorner should consider, upon the sight of a cripple, that
it was only the distinguishing mercy of heaven that kept him
from being one too. *L'Estrange.*
They, in the scorner's or the judge's seat,
Dare to condemn the virtue which they hate. *Prior.*
SCORNFUL. *adj.* [from *scorn* and *full*.]
1. Contemptuous; insolent.
Th' enamour'd deity
The scornful damsel thuns. *Dryden.*
2. Acting in defiance.
With him I o'er the hills had run,
Scornful of Winter's frost and Summer's sun. *Prior.*
SCORNFULLY. *adv.* [from *scornful*.] Contemptuously; insolently.
He us'd us scornfully: he would have shew'd us
His marks of merit, wounds receiv'd for's country. *Shaksp.*
The sacred rights of the Christian church are scornfully
trampled on in print, under an hypocritical pretence of main-
taining them. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
SCORPION. *n. f.* [*scorpion*, French; *scorpius*, Latin.]
1. A reptile much resembling a small lobster, but that his tail
ends in a point with a very venomous sting.
Well, fore-warning winds
Did seem to say, seek not a scorpion's nest. *Shaksp. H.VI.*
Full of scorpions is my mind, dear wife. *Shak. Macbeth.*
If he shall ask an egg, will he offer him a scorpion? *Lu. xi.*
2. One of the signs of the zodiack.
The squeezing crab and stinging scorpion shine. *Dryden.*
3. A scourge so called from its cruelty.
My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise
you with scorpions. *1 Kings xii. 11.*
4. [*Scorpius*, Latin.] A sea fish.
SCORPION SENA. *n. f.* [*scorpius*, Latin.] A plant.
The characters are: it hath leaves like those of the colutea;
the flowers are papilionaceous; the pods are slender, and con-
tain two or three cylindrical-shaped seeds in each. *Milkr.*
SCORPION Grass. } *n. f.* Herbs. *Ainsworth.*
SCORPION'S TAIL. }
SCORPION WORT. }
SCOT. *n. f.* [*scot*, French.]
1. Shot; payment.
2. Scot and Lot. Parish payments.
'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot termagant Scot had
paid me scot and lot too. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Protegees, historians note,
Liv'd there a burgess, scot and lot. *Prior.*

SCO

The chief point that has puzzled the freeholders, as well as
those that pay scot and lot, for about these six months, is, whe-
ther they would rather be governed by a prince that is obliged
by law to be good, or by one who, if he pleases, may plunder
or imprison. *Addison.*
To SCOTCH. *v. a.* To cut with shallow incisions.
He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he scotcht
and notch him like a carbonado. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
SCOTCH. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A slight cut; a shallow in-
cision.
We'll beat 'em into bench-holes: I have yet room for six
feet more. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Give him four feathers with a knife, and then put into his
belly and these feathers sweet herbs. *Warton's Angler.*
SCOTCH Collops, or Scatell'd Collops. *n. f.* [from *To scotch*, or cut.]
Veal cut into small pieces.
SCOTCH Hoppers. *n. f.* A play in which boys hop over lines or
scotches in the ground.
Children being indifferent to any thing they can do, dancing
and scotch hoppers would be the same thing to them. *Locke.*
SCOTOMY. *n. f.* [*scotomys*, Latin.] A dizziness or swimming in the
head, causing dimness of sight, wherein external objects seem
to turn round. *Anst. and Bailey.*
SCOTTERING. A provincial word which denotes, in Here-
fordshire, a custom among the boys of burning a wad of
peace-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey.*
SCOTTEL. *n. f.* [*scotpa*, Latin.] A sort of mop of clouts for
sweeping an oven; a maulkin. *Anst. and Bailey.*
SCOTTEREL. *n. f.* [*scendaruolo*, Italian, a hider. *Skinner.*] A
mean rascal; a low petty villain.
Now to be baffl'd by a scoundrel,
An upstart scold, and a nungrel. *Hudibras.*
Scoundrels as these wretched Ombites be,
Canopus they exceed in luxury. *Tate.*
Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,
Go, and pretend your family is young;
Nor own your fathers have been fools so long. *Pope.*
To SCOUR. *v. a.* [*skure*, Danish; *schuieren*, Dutch.]
1. To rub hard with any thing rough, in order to clean the
surface.
I were better to be eaten to death with a rust, than to be
scour'd to nothing with perpetual motion. *Shaksp. Hen. IV.*
By dint of sword his crown he shall increase,
And scour his armour from the rust of peace. *Dryden's Zen.*
Part scour the ulsy shields with foam, and part
New grind the blunted ax, and point the dart. *Dryden.*
Some blamed Mrs. Bull for grudging a quarter of a pound
of soap and lard to scour the rooms. *Arbutnot.*
Poor Vadius, full with learned spleen devour'd,
Can taste no pleasure since his shield was scour'd. *Pope.*
2. To purge violently.
3. To cleanse; to bleach; to whiten; to blanch.
In some lakes the water is so nitrous, as, if foul clothes be
put into it, it scours them of itself; and, if they stay, they
moulder away. *Bacon's Natural History.*
A garden-worm should be well scour'd eight days in moss,
before you fish with him. *Walton's Angler.*
Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new scour'd mantua, and the flatter air. *Gay.*
4. To remove by scouring.
Never came reformation in a flood
With such a heady current, scouring faults;
Nor ever hydra-headed wilfulness
So soon did lose his feat, and all at once,
As in this king. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
I will wear a garment all of blood,
And stain my favour in a bloody mask,
Which, wash'd away, shall scour my shame with it. *Shak.*
Then, in the clemency of upward air,
We'll scour our spots, and the dire thunder's scar. *Dryden.*
5. To range in order to catch or drive away something; to clear
away.
The kings of Lacedemon having set out some galleys, un-
der the charge of one of their nephews, to scour the sea of the
pirates, they met us. *Sidney.*
Divers are kept continually to scour these seas, infested
greatly by pirates. *Sandys.*
If with thy guards thou scour'st the streets by night,
And do'st in murders, rapes, and spoils delight,
Pleaze not thyself the flatt'ring crowd to hear,
'Tis fulsome stuff. *Dryden's Pers.*
6. To pals swiftly over.
Sometimes
He scours the right hand coast, sometimes the left. *Newton.*
Not half the number in their seats are found,
But men and steeds lie grov'ling on the ground;
The points of spears are stuck within the shield,
The steeds without their riders scour the field,
The knights unhors'd. *Dryden.*

SCO

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow;
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending corn, and skims along the main. *Pope's Essay on Criticism.*
To SCOUR. *v. n.*
1. To perform the office of cleaning domestick utensils.
I keep his house, and was to wring, brew, bake, scour, dress
meat, and make the beds. *Shaksp. Lear.*
2. To clean.
Warm water is softer than cold; for it scours better. *Dar.*
3. To be purged or lax.
Some apothecaries, upon stamping colicoquintida, have been
put into a great scouring by the vapour only. *Bacon.*
Convulsion and scouring, they say, do often cause one
another. *Graunt's Bill of Mortality.*
If you turn sheep into wheat or rye to feed, let it not be too
rank, lest it make them scour. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
4. To rove; to range.
Barbarossa, thus scouring along the coast of Italy, struck an
exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knull.*
5. To run here and there.
The enemy's drum is heard, and fearful scouring
Doth choke the air with dust. *Shak. Timon.*
6. To run with great eagerness and swiftness; to scamper.
She from him fled with all her pow'r,
Who after her as hastily 'gan to scour. *Fairy Queen.*
I saw men scour so on their way: I ey'd them
Even to their ships. *Shaksp. Winter's Tale.*
Word was brought him, in the middle of his schemes, that
his house was robbed; and so away he scours to learn the
truth. *L'Estrange.*
If they be men of fraud, they'll scour off themselves, and
leave those that trust them to pay the reckoning. *L'Estrange.*
So four fierce couriers, starting to the race,
Scour through the plain, and lengthen ev'ry pace;
Nor reins, nor curbs, nor threatening cries they fear,
But force along the trembling charioteer. *Dryden.*
As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those
spirits, which are posted upon the out-guards, immediately
take the alarm, and scour off to the brain, which is the head
quarters. *Collier.*
Swift at her call her husband scour'd away,
To wreak his hunger on the destin'd prey. *Pope.*
SCOURER. *n. f.* [from *scour*.]
1. One that cleans by rubbing.
2. A purge.
3. One who runs swiftly.
SCOURGE. *n. f.* [*escurge*, French; *scureggia*, Italian; *corri-
gia*, Latin.]
1. A whip; a lash; an instrument of discipline.
When he had made a scourge of small cords, he drove them
all out of the temple. *Jo. ii. 15.*
The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour,
Calls us to penance. *Milton.*
2. A punishment; a vindictive affliction.
What scourge for perjury
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence? *Shaksp. Lear.*
See what a scourge is laid upon your hate,
That heav'n finds means to kill your joys with love. *Shak.*
Famine and plague are sent as scourges for amendment. *2 Esd.*
3. One that afflicts, harasses, or destroys. Thus Attila was
called *flagellum Dei*.
Is this the scourge of France?
Is this the Talbot so much fear'd abroad,
That with his name the mothers fill their babes? *Sh. H.VI.*
Such conquerors are not the favourites, but scourges of God,
the instruments of that vengeance. *Atterbury's Sermon.*
In all these trials I have born a part;
I was myself the scourge that caus'd the smart. *Pope.*
Immortal Jove,
Let kings no more with gentle mercy sway,
Or bless a people willing to obey,
But crush the nations with an iron rod,
And every monarch be the scourge of God. *Pope.*
3. A whip for a top.
If they had a top, the scourge stick and leather strap should
be left to their own making. *Locke.*
To SCOURGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To lash with a whip; to whip.
The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make instruments to scourge us. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings. *Hebr.*
Is it lawful for you to scourge a Roman, and uncondemned?
Act xxii. 25.
He scour'd with many a stroke the indignant waves. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
When a professor of any religion is set up to be laughed at,
this cannot help us to judge of the truth of his faith, any
better than if he were scourged. *Watts.*
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2. To